THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At two dollars per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the largest cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X., NO. 9
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 9

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	25.00
Quar. of column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
One column	25.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertion without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $6 per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Isaac Derr, George Scott.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grotzer.
Supvr. of—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. R. W. McElwoy.
Commissioners—John Derr, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, E. H. Ikeler, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association —Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, opp. Third street.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at deller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but every body welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Meet in the Opera House every Lord's day, at 3 p. m. and 6½ p. m.
Regular Meeting of the Church for worship, 3 p. m.
Sunday evening Lecture, by E. E. Orvis, 6½ p. m.
The public are cordially invited to attend.
Seats free.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East, Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law. Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 66

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ent's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. L. EYERLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set burners at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

C. W. MILLER, Sect.

Oct. 15, '75-tf

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied. Oct. 8, 1875—tf

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER, Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.

Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

All calls night or day promptly attended to. Apr. 26'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, North Market street, Mar. 27, 74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store, Apr. 26'75-tf

SAMUEL KNORR, ATTORNEY-A-T-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building. Sept. 19, 1873.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar. 6, 74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office in Ent's Building, April 10, 74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. DERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. july1, 73—y

E. R. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—28

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa. Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America. Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

HARMAN & HASSERT.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, AND

IRON-SMITHS.

East Street, below Rail Road, BLOOMSBUG, PA.

We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class

MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings used by contractors generally. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Lids, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.

Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to

Repairing Threshing Machines

Reapers, &c.

The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.

Dec. 3, 1875-6m

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

GILMORE & CO., successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents, appeal cases may be received. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent Office, extensions before Congress, infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

LAND CASES, LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims, and homestead cases attended to. Land scrip in 40, 80 and 160 acre pieces for sale. This scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at $1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of instructions.

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Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co. Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, and the southern claims commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. Address, desire to will success by deserving it.

GILMORE & CO., 622 F street, Washington, D. C.

Jan 21, '76-tf.

Manhood: HOW Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, involuntary seminal losses, impotency, mental and physical incapacity, impediments to marriage, etc.; also, consumption, epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers, F. BRUGMAN & SON, 41 Ann St., New York; P. O. Box 4586.

S. M. P. Jan 21-26m.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best Wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hoop, hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1876. Immediate orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing; as cash.

A. S. CROSSLEY.

Oct. 8, 1875.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.

Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. BROWN, Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES. Towanda Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8, 75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, Oct. 8, '75-1y JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Opposite the Court House, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county

W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.

BROWN'S HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, PA., B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.

RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor,

A good stable in rear of Hotel.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 8, 1875-tf.

DEBTORS TO THE COLUMBIAN.

Persons indebted to the undersigned for subscription to the COLUMBIAN are hereby informed that they may at any time settle the accounts due to them to one with E. E. Orvis, Esq., at room No. 1, Columbian building. After February court, the extra fifty cents per year will in all cases be added.

Persons owing accounts for advertising and job work are informed that settlement must be made, by cash, note or note, within 30 days, or they will be placed in the hands of a justice for immediate collection.

B. L. DIEFFENBACH

E. L. MYERS is no longer authorized to collect for the COLUMBIAN or to receive money for me.

Dec 10, 75-tf.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the finest natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 '75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. Oct. 8, '75

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,000,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	2,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	201,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,968,000

March 26, '74—y

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned on Book Account prior to June 1st, 1876, are requested to call and settle by note or otherwise before January 1st, 1876, as after that all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

T. J. SWISHER, M. D.

Having associated with me Dr. Wm. McKelvy, we are prepared to attend promptly to all professional calls in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

SWISHER & McKELVY.

Jerseytown, Nov. 19—6w.

Poetical.

IN VAIN WE WAIT.

And still they wait, and still will wait,
While months and years are circling by,
Gazing, the while, for rest and straight
To where the water meets the sky.
Ah me! they know not that they stand
So near their treasures; that they might
Find them almost in reach of hand
Just by the rock, there, hid from sight.

I, too, once stood upon the shore,
As now they stand, and gazed far out
To see my beauteous ship come o'er;
But I, alas! turned about,
And just around that bend I went,
Beyond that rock, so grim and lone,
And Hope, that angel heaven sent,
Forever from my heart was thrown.

The shore all long was strewn with wrecks
Of ships as grand and fair as mine,
And far at sea, like tiny specks,
The smiling, unmoved sun did shine
On naught but wrecks; and 'mongst the rest
I saw what all my life to me
Had been life's treasure, cherished best,
The ship I watched from over the sea.

THE LAMP OF LOVE.

Methought I wandered dimly on,
But few faint stars above me shone,
When Love drew near:
"The night," said he, "is dark and damp.
To guide thy steps receive this lamp
Of crystal clear."

Love lent his torch—with ready hand
The splendid torch, by his command,
I strove to light;
But strove in vain; no flame arose,
Unchanged, unfired as moonlight snows,
It sparkled bright.

Again on wings as swift as thought,
The boy a glittering cresset brought
Of sunny gold:
Full sure 'twas worth a monarch's gaze,
And how I toiled to make it blaze
Can scarce be told.

Deprived of hope, I stood perplexed,
And, through my tears what offered next
Obscurely floated.
One other lamp Love bade me take,
Mine eyes its color, size or make,
But little noted.

Till soon (what joys my soul inspire!)
From far within a steady fire
Soft upward steals;
And O, how many a tender hue,
What lines to loveliest nature true,
That beam reveals!

Now what reck I of burnished gold,
Or crystal cast in statelier mold?
This lamp be mine,
Which makes my path wherever I go
With warm reflected colors glow,
And light divine.

—SARA COLERIDGE.

Original.

History of Columbia County.

NUMBER IX.

BERWICK.

The borough of Berwick is an old place. It was originally settled by Evan Owen in 1783. It is built on a bluff on the right bank of the Susquehanna, on the eastern boundary of the county, on the very line of Luzerne. It is twelve miles east from Bloomsburg. The Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians have large congregations and commodious houses for public worship. There is a fine Odd Fellows' hall and a large public school house. There are three or four hotels and several extensive dry-goods stores. A large foundry and car manufactory and rolling mill are carried on by Jackson & Woodin.

The North Branch Canal and the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad pass along the foot of the bluff upon which the town is built. It is the terminus of a turnpike, famous in its day, passing through Bradford county to Newtown, in New York. Here also the Nescopeck turnpike, leading to Mauch Chunk, terminates. There is also a substantial bridge crossing the Susquehanna. It was erected by Thedore Burr and completed in 1818, at a cost of about $36,000. The length is 1260 feet. It was carried away by a freshet in 1836. In 1837 it was rebuilt at a cost of about $27,500, by Edson and Millard.

The population of Berwick is now about one thousand.

There has always been a good deal of trouble to procure water, and the Berwick Water Works are the institution in the place in which every body is interested. There is a great deal of trade and travel in and through Berwick. The country about it is rich and fertile, and thickly settled.

In size and importance, however, it has not fulfilled the promise of its earlier years, although it had and now has many intelligent business men amongst its citizens. A possible change in the location of the railroad, putting it back of the town instead of under the bluff, would tend to increase the population and the borough; and the growing wealth of the place is showing itself in such blocks of buildings as Morrison E. Jackson, Esq., has lately erected for bank, stores, offices and other much needed places of business. The First National Bank of Berwick is doing a large and healthy and satisfactory business.

In connection with this sketch of Berwick, the steamboat disaster may be a fitting conclusion. Since 1771 the Susquehanna river has been, by act of Assembly, a public highway. But steamboat navigation has been and always will be impossible, owing to its rapid current and shallow water, and also because it is, as its name indicates, the "crooked river," or more correctly, "The river of the winding shore." Notwithstanding the difficulties mentioned, several attempts have been made to plow its waters. In the year 1826 Captain Elger, in the "Codorus," proceeded as far as Binghamton, and returned to York Haven, pronouncing against the practicability of the navigation of the river.

The next attempt was by a steamboat built at Baltimore, and named the "Susquehanna," commanded by Captain Collins. She drew twenty-two inches of water, and of course proceeded with great difficulty. But all along the river the boat was cheered by multitudes of people who turned out to see, or enjoy a ride upon her decks. At Danville, Catawissa and Bloomsburg accessions of excursionists were received, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

They reached Nescopeck Falls, opposite Berwick, on the afternoon of May 3d, 1826. The banks were crowded with spectators, and with a full head of steam "The Susquehanna" made for the falls. About the middle of the ascent she struck a rock and immediately her boiler burst with an explosion which sent a thrill of terror to all who heard it. The passengers and crew were dead or dying upon deck, or floating mangled or scalded upon the foaming waters. Instantly the spectators rushed to the rescue, and shortly hotels and private houses were thrown open to the sufferers. Drs. Headly, Wilson and Jackson gave their professional assistance to the wounded and dying.

Among those who were on board and more or less injured, were Col. Joseph Paxton and Christian Brobst of Catawissa, Messrs. Woodside, William Colt and Sheriff Underwood of Danville, and Messrs. Foster, William G. Hurley and Isaiah Barton of Bloomsburg. Col. Paxton says: "I stood on the forward deck with a long ash pole in my hand, and was in the act of placing it in the water, hoping to steady her, when the explosion took place. Two young men standing near me were blown high into the air, and I was hurled several yards from the boat into the water. I thought a cannon had been fired and shot my head off. When in the water I thought I must certainly drown, but, making a desperate effort, succeeded in reaching the shore. I was badly scalded, and lost my hair and a portion of my scalp."

Four persons were killed or died of their injuries, and this untoward event rendered Berwick and Nescopeck Falls famous for many a day.

It was at Berwick, also, on the 4th of July, 1828, that ground was broken for the construction of the North Branch Canal. The plow was held by Nathan Beach, and the oxen were driven by Alexander Jameson, the owner. Another gala day for Berwick, and happily without any of the sad results of two years before; the construction and navigation of the "raging canawl" being less dangerous than the chartless channel of the winding Susquehanna.

Miscellaneous.

"SOMETHING."

ONE OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S STORIES.

"I want to be something!" said the eldest of five brothers. "I want to do something in the world. I don't care how humble my position may be in society, if I only effect some good, for that will really be something. I'll make bricks, for they are quite indispensable things, and then I shall truly have done something."

"But that something will not be enough!" quoth the second brother. "What you intend doing is just as much as nothing at all. It is journeyman's work, and can be done by a machine. No, I would rather be a bricklayer, at once, for that is something real; and that's what I'll be. That brings rank; as a bricklayer, one belongs to a guild, and is a citizen, and has one's own flag and one's own house of call. Yes, and if all goes well, I will keep journeymen. I shall become a master bricklayer, and my wife shall become a master's wife—that is what I call something."

"That's nothing at all!" said the third. "That is beyond the pale of the guild, and there are many of those in a town that stand far above the mere master artisan. You may be an honest man; but as a master you will after all only belong to those who are ranked among commen men. I know something better than that. I will be an architect, and will thus enter into the territory of art and speculation. I shall be reckoned among those who stand high in point of intellect. I shall certainly have to serve up from the pick-axe, so to speak; so I must begin as a carpenter's apprentice, and must go about as an assistant, in a cab, though I am accustomed to wear a silk hat. I shall have to fetch beer and spirits for common journeymen, and they will call me 'thou,' and that is insulting! But I shall imagine to myself that the whole thing is only acting, and a kind of masquerade. To-morrow—that is to say, when I have served my time—I shall go my own way, and the others will be nothing to me. I shall go to the academy and get instructions in drawing and shall be called an architect. That's something! I may get to be called 'sir,' and even 'worshipful sir,' or even get a handle at the front or the back of my name, and shall go on building and building, just as those before me have built. That will always be a thing to remember, and that is what I call something!"

"But I don't care at all for that something," said the fourth. "I won't sail in the wake of others and be a copyist. I will be a genius; and will stand up greater than all the rest of you together. I shall be the creator of a new style, and will give the plan of a building suitable to the climate and the material of the country, for the nationality of the people, for the development of the age—and an additional story for my own genius."

"But supposing the climate and the material are bad," said the fifth, "that would be a disastrous circumstance; for these two exert a great influence. Nationality, moreover, may expand itself until it becomes affectation, and the development of the century may run wild with your work, as youth often runs wild. I quite realize the fact that none of you will be anything real, however much you may believe in yourselves. But, do what you like, I will not resemble you; I shall keep on the outside of things, and criticise whatever you produce. To every work there is attached something that is not right—something that has gone wrong; and I will ferret that out and find fault with it, and that will be doing something!"

And he kept his word, and everybody said concerning this fifth brother: "There is certainly something in him; he has a good head, but he does nothing." And by the very means they thought something of him.

Now, you see this is only a little story; but it will never end so long as the world lasts. But what became of the five brothers? Why, this is nothing and not something. Listen, it is a capital story.

The eldest brother, he who manufactured bricks, soon became aware of the fact that every brick, however small it might be, produced for him a little coin, though this coin was only copper; and many copper pennies laid one upon the other can be changed into a shining dollar; and wherever one knocks with such a dollar in one's hand, whether at the baker's or the butcher's, or the tailor's—wherever it may be, the door flies open, and the visitor is welcomed, and gets what he wants. You see that is what comes of bricks. Some of those belonging to the eldest brother certainly crumbled away, or broke in two, but there was a use even for these.

On the high rampart, the wall that kept out the sea, Margaret, a poor woman, wished to build herself a little house. All the faulty bricks were given to her, and a few perfect ones into the bargain, for the eldest brother was a good-natured man, though he certainly did not achieve anything beyond the manufacture of bricks. The poor woman put together the house for herself. It was little and narrow, and the single window was quite crooked. The door was too low, and the thatched roof might have shown better workmanship. But after all, it was a shelter; and from the little house you could look far across the sea, whose waves broke vainly against the protecting rampart on which it was built. The salt billows spurted their spray over the whole house, which was still standing when he who had given the bricks for its erection had long been dead and buried.

The second brother knew better how to build a wall, for he had served an apprenticeship to it. When he had served his time and passed his examination, he packed his knapsack and sang the journeyman's song:

While I am young I'll wander, from place to place I'll roam.
And everywhere build houses, until I come back home.
And youth will give me courage, and my true love won't forget;
Hurrah then for a workman's life! I'll be a master yet.

And he carried his idea into effect. When he had come home and become a master, he built one house after another in the town. He built a whole street; and when the street was finished and became an ornament to the place, the houses built a house for him in return, that was to be his own. But how can houses build a house? If you ask them they will not answer you, but people will understand what is meant by the expression, and say, "Certainly, it was little, and the floor was covered with clay;" but when he danced with his bride upon this clay floor, it seemed to become polished oak; and from every stone in the wall sprung forth a flower, and the room was gay, as if with costliest paper-hanger's work. It was a pretty house, and in it lived a happy pair. The flag of the guild fluttered before the house, and the journeymen and apprentices shouted hurrah! Yes, he certainly was something! and at last he died; and that was something, too.

Now came the architect, the third brother, who had been at first a carpenter's apprentice, had worn a cap, and served as an errand-boy, but had afterward gone to the academy, and risen to become an architect, and to be called "honored sir." Yes, if the houses of the street had built a house for the brother who had become a brick-layer, the street now received its name from the architect, and the handsomest house in it became his property. That was something, and he was something; and he had a long title before and after his name. His children were called genteel children, and when he died his widow was "a widow of rank," and that is something!—and his name always remained at the corner of the street, and lived on in the mouth of every one as the street's name and that was something!

Now came the genius of the family, the fourth brother, who wanted to invent something new and original, and an additional story on the top of it for himself. But the top story tumbled down, and he came tumbling down with it, and broke his neck. Nevertheless he had a splendid funeral with guild flags and music; poems in the papers, and flowers strewn on the paving-stones; and three funeral orations were held over him, each one longer than the last, which would have rejoiced him greatly, for he always liked it when people talked about him; and a monument also was erected over his grave. It was only one story high, but still it was something.

Now he was dead, like the other three brothers, but the last, the one who was a critic, outlived them all; and that was quite right, for by this means he got the last word, and it was of great importance to him to have the last word. The people always said he had a good head of his own. At last his hour came, and he died, and came to the gates of Paradise. There souls always enter two and two, and he came up with another soul that wanted to get into Paradise, too, and who should this be but old Dame Margaret, from the house upon the sea wall.

"I suppose this is done for the sake of contrast, that I and this wretched soul should arrive here at exactly the same time!" said the critic. "Pray, who are you, my good woman?" he asked. "Do you want to get in here, too?"

And the old woman courtesied as well as she could; she thought it must be St. Peter himself talking to her.

"I am a poor old woman of a very humble family," she replied. "I'm old Margaret that lived in the house on the sea wall!"

"Well, and what have you done? what have you accomplished down there?"

"I have really accomplished nothing at all in the world; nothing that I can plead to have the doors here opened to me. It would be a real mercy to me to slip in through the gate."

"In what manner did you leave the world?" asked he, just for the sake of saying something; for it was wearisome work standing there and saying nothing.

"Why, I really don't know how I left. I was sick and miserable during my last year, and could not well bear creeping out of bed, and going out suddenly into the frost and cold. It was a hard winter, but I have got out of it all now. For a few days the weather was quite calm, but very cold, as your honor must very well know. The sea was covered with ice as far as one could look. All the people from town walked out upon the ice, and I think they said there was a dance there, and skating. There was beautiful music and a great feast there, too; the sound came into my poor little room where I lay ill. And it was toward the evening; the moon had risen beautifully, but it was not yet in its full splendor; I looked from my bed out over the wide sea, and far off, just where the sea and sky join, a strange, white cloud came up. I lay looking at the cloud, and I saw a little black spot in the middle of it, that grew larger and larger, and then I knew what it meant, for I am old and experienced, though the token is not often seen. I knew it and shuddering came upon me. Twice in my life have I seen the same thing; and I knew there would be an awful tempest and a spring flood, which would overwhelm the poor people who were now drinking and dancing and rejoicing—young and old, the whole city had issued forth; who was to warn them, if no one saw what was coming yonder, or knew, as I did, what it meant? I was dreadfully alarmed, and felt more lively than I had done for a long time. I crept out of bed, and got to the window, but could not crawl further, I was so exhausted. But I managed to open the window! I saw the people outside running and jumping about the ice; I could see the beautiful flags that waved in the wind. I heard the boys shouting "hurrah!" and the servant men and maids singing. There were all kinds of merriment going on. But the white cloud with the black spot! I cried

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 3, 1876.

Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 20, 1876.

In pursuance of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, I hereby give notice that the Democracy of the State through their delegates, will assemble at the city of Lancaster on Wednesday, the 22d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the ensuing Democratic National Convention, and to appoint electors and do such other matter and things as the said convention may deem necessary and proper.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,

FANATICISM RUN MAD.

We clip from an exchange the following; "Petitions have been sent to Congress to make the birth day of Abraham Lincoln a legal holiday."

We already have legal holidays as follows:

1. New Year's Day.
2. Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22nd.
3. Good Friday.
4. Decoration Day, May 30th.
5. Independence Day, July 4th.
6. Thanksgiving Day.
7. Christmas.

In the above list the only holidays that are generally observed are New Years, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas. No more are necessary. If persons desire to celebrate other days, they are at liberty to do so, but that is no reason why the entire community should suffer in consequence. In fact these legal holidays are gotten up in the interest of banks and clearing houses. Interest on notes becomes due one day earlier. For instance $500,000,000 are discounted by the banks of this State. Including Sunday and holidays there are 59 days on which it a note comes due it must be paid the day before, and this extra day (and sometimes two) is gained by the bank and lost by the borrower.

We object therefore to canonizing Lincoln, as much as we would Grant, or any other President.

P. S. Since writing the above we have learned that Senator Dunkel has offered a bill in the Legislature to make the 10th day of May, 1878, a legal holiday. (This bill is to make the opening day of the centennial a legal holiday.)

We would suggest as additional days that on which Babcock was acquitted, and April First.

PRINTING TICKETS.

A recent suit against certain candidates in Lycoming County brought by the Editor of the Hughesville *Enterprise* has been decided in favor of the latter. The defence was that no special contract had been made by the defendants. It is not a good one. Where a person avails himself of the labor or services of another for his own benefit he is bound to give proper compensation for the work done.

It is a necessity with a candidate that tickets should be printed *and circulated*. Otherwise defeat might ensue, and a failure of election would probably be charged to the neglect of the editor. In some localities the candidate makes his own contracts *but if he uses the labor and material of another* he should pay for it. In many counties the matter is managed by the Standing Committee, but in case of failure to pay, the defence is as good against them as against the printer. And how can the printer sue the Committee as they are not personally interested? By sad experience we know that the Chairman generally has the bulk of the bills to pay, whilst others receive the benefit.

Another point. The newspaper not only announces the names of the candidates for a small sum, and gives publicity to the fact that they seek office, but when unjustly assailed by political enemies, must devote their columns to a proper vindication which is far more effectual than personal electioneering, for which no compensation is received.

If candidates do not need the aid of newspaper they should say so before they are elected or defeated. The fraternity is willing to let them "fight it out on their own line."

WHERE IS McCLURE?

Of late *The Times* has been so erratic as to lead to the impression that its editor was abroad—gone to meet Forney perhaps. In the issue of Tuesday it attempted a criticism of Senator Stanton's Bill relative to the wages of laborers &c., and attempted the annihilation of that gentleman by sarcasm and reference to all our State Constitutions. We find in the article in question, laid down as law, that "it is not competent to abridge, by class legislation, the power of citizens to make and maintain legitimate contracts in the prosecution of legitimate business." and that "he (Senator Stanton) must know that his bill regulating business transactions between employers and employees in a particular section of the State, is as clearly unconstitutional as it is flagrantly unjust to both capital and labor."

We ask; this if a contract between employer and employee cannot be regulated by legislation because it is unconstitutional, how can a contract for the loan of money, between borrower and lender, be constitutional?

If money lending is a "legitimate business" why cannot citizens make such contracts as they please? The Legislature regulates the matter; and if constitutional, it can regulate other contracts, express or implied.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

In another column we give the Report of the Investigation Committee. It contains nothing but what any citizen could have ascertained by due diligence. The mismanagement of the Treasury Department can only be shown by getting "bottom facts." Mackey, like Babcock, courted investigation, and yet hindered it in every way by refusing the Committee access to the books and documents,—by withholding important testimony called for, and by technical objections. The robbery of the Sinking Fund has long been known, but is justified by the Treasurer on the ground of precedent. On the same principle a man is justified in committing murder, because there is a precedent for it from the time of Cain to the present. The Constitution and laws have been willfully violated, and yet no punishment has been meted out to guilty parties. The remedy rests with the people, and they should be prompt in applying it.

"Let no guilty man escape."

The charges of cruelty and mismanagement entered against the Pittsburg Reform School have been pretty thoroughly sustained in the legislative investigation.

BABCOCK.

The trial of Gen. Babcock, the President's private secretary, for complicity in the great Whisky Conspiracy, has resulted in his acquittal. The New York *Tribune* in commenting on the case remarks that "the country is to be most heartily congratulated on the acquittal of Gen. Babcock. It would have been an almost intolerable mortification to every patriotic American if the private secretary of the President of the United States had been found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the revenue." This may all be true, but Babcock's acquittal does not disprove his intimate relations with Joyce and McDonald, both of whom are now in the state's prison for complicity in the same frauds. The private secretary of the President certainly ought to be above suspicion, but can he be said to be so when his intimacy with such men is proved beyond a peradventure. As to whether the verdict of the jury is a just one we have nothing to say, but it is at least fair to presume that the influence of Grant's testimony (which really amounted to nothing) had something to do with the making of the verdict. The personal sympathy of a President of the United States must certainly have some weight with the average juryman.

Babcock's conviction might have been "an almost intolerable mortification," but it would not have been the first which Grant has inflicted upon the country. His personal relations with this same convicted McDonald, with Boss Shepherd and with others of as little reputation, his worthless political appointments, his Black Friday complicity, his San Domingo job and others of that complexion have been "intolerable mortifications" to all except the "rule or ruin" politicians of the Republican party.

Babcock's conviction would not have injured Grant's reputation in the eyes of his followers nor does his acquittal raise it in the minds of the pure and honest of either party. Too many frauds have been traced to the very doors of the White House, already, for Grant's good. It would certainly be a terrible thing if the Chief Executive of the nation, or even his private secretary, were proved guilty of implication in disgraceful or dishonest proceedings, but in this case both those high officials have given color to the suspicion by their friendship for the very men who have been convicted before a court of justice and sent to jail.

"Every patriotic American" rejoices in the welfare and honor of his country, but the conviction of Gen. Babcock would have added but another to the many blushes of shame which have already suffused the cheek of "every patriotic American." To our mind the crime against Louisiana is a far more "intolerable mortification" than would have been even a verdict of guilty in the case of Gen. Babcock. Because one was a political and the other a personal matter does not interfere in the slightest degree as regards the merits of the question. If Babcock is innocent no right minded person will object to his acquittal, but if otherwise, it is simply an intolerable outrage.

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

A Republican Administration created and maintained the present currency, and is responsible for the present financial policy. It passed the existing Act to resume specie payments in 1879. In answer to Congressman Sayler's Resolution Secretary Brislow admits that there is in the Treasury but $13,341,000 in gold with which to redeem $370,000,000 of greenbacks. A mere statement of the fact shows the absurdity of the legislation.

Taxation of Mortgages.

The Supreme Court of California has recently made a decision of the utmost importance, if it is to be taken as a precedent in other states. It has decided by an almost unanimous bench, only one out of five dissenting, and he giving as yet no reason for his dissent, that the taxation of mortgages or other evidence of debt as property is illegal and unconstitutional. This decision is in the broadest and clearest terms. It meets the whole subject, rejecting all mere technicalities and side issues, asserting squarely and positively that the taxation of mortgages is illegal, because, to use the language of Chief Justice Wallace, "Mere credits are a false quantity in ascertaining the sum of wealth which is subject to taxation as property, and in so far as that sum is attempted to be increased by the addition of those credits, property taxation, based thereon, is not only merely fanciful, but necessarily the unconstitutional imposition of an additional tax upon a portion of the property already once taxed." If this be good law in California it certainly ought to be in most other states, for the decision is based solely upon the common sense principle enunciated above, and upon the clause of the constitution which provides that "taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state," and "all property in this state shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law." These rules are of course, embodied in some shape in the constitution of every civilized community. As to the practical effect of this kind of taxation, Chief Justice Wallace, in his concurring opinion, shows with perfect clearness that it is the debtor after all who pays the double tax. The contrary is so often and so passionately asserted by those who advocate this species of taxation as bearing upon the money lenders, that the chief justice felt called upon to say: "The taxation thus imposed nominally upon credits having resulted in the double taxation of the money, the additional tax must of course be paid by some one. And here all human experience, as well as the settled theories of finance, concur that it is not the lender who pays but the borrower. The borrower is the consumer. The interest which he pays to the lender is the prime cost of the delay for which he has contracted. If the government by the imposition of additional taxes, increase the cost, the borrower, being the consumer, must pay it."

This is, of course, undeniable, and yet the strongest advocacy of this tax upon mortgages comes from men who are paying from eight to twelve per cent for money which they could readily get for six or seven if the lenders were not compelled to protect themselves by usury against unjust taxation.

"You are upon the right course, Mr. *Columbian*, but mayn't you alienate the protestant when you bid for the catholic?"—*Republican.*

We will answer, that in our professional business we know of no distinction between Protestant and Catholic, any more than we do between Episcopalian and Methodist. We oppose sectarian issues of all kinds believing that every man has the right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own consience. We are not the champion of any sect, but if a Protestant does wrong we hold that he is as guilty as Catholic or Budhist.

There is a man in New Hampshire who sends fourteen of his children to the same school. The rest are too small to go.

General Banning estimates that the army reform bill introduced by him in the house will if passed, save $2,549,988 annually.

THAT OLD ELM TREE.

Philadelphia was discovered about Anno Mundi, 6489 according to the Julian Period. The Julian Period is supposed to be the time at which a celebrated female rules, better known as Pope Joan of Arc put a period to her existence, but just when that was, is not well settled amongst the Chronologers in their Chronologies.

However, at whatever period that period may have been, Philadelphia when discovered, was already populated. The population consisted of an Indian girl by the name of Pocahontas, and an old quaker gentleman by the name of Pennsylvania. They lived in a hollow elm tree right at the place where that tree was then growing, and for any thing I know they are living there happily to this very day.

Perhaps it is not generally known that Philadelphia grew up between two rivers, one on the East of it, and one on the West of it; and old Mr. Pennsylvania and Mrs. Pocahontas sat in the door of their tent and saw the sun go down in the wilderness before the western river, which with sweetly halting speech she called the *Skulekeel*, and listened to the growls of the bears and the roars of the storm beyond the waters: and thanking the Good Spirit that nothing hurtful could get to them, they crept into the hollow Elm, and laid them down in peace.

And the sun still goes down beyond the Skulekeel, and the bears still growl on the other side of the river, and the storm still howls in the darkening forests, and the little people of Philadelphia still creep for safety, into the shadow of the old Elm and close their eyes in sleep in the protection of its hollow trunk.

No genuine descendant of old Mr. Pennsylvania and Mrs. Pocahontas has ever been known to cross over the terrible river—to them, all beyond the Skulekeel is still a howling wilderness filled with bears and catamounts and storms. Darkness is the habitation of the mountains, and danger and death walk hand in hand in the pathless forest.

One poor little fellow lately went over the river and nothing has ever been heard of him since—no doubt an evil beast hath devoured him, the storm and the darkness have overtaken him, and the pleasant places that knew him, will know him no more forever.

The horror is heightened by the mystery, and now men in uniform parade day and night along that terrible river that comes out of the darkness and the mountains and the forest, and no foolhardy adventurer is allowed to do more than gaze across the turbid waters at the frowning mountains and the disappearing sun: Then at the ringing of a bell, all the population gather under the lengthening shadow of the old Elm, and being counted by the schoolmaster, lie down about the tree with their heads to the trunk, and sleep the sleep of the unsophisticated.

Happy People! if the watchful sentinels could only keep out the barbarians beyond the river, as well as keep in those already there!

But alas! alas! occasionally a stray son of the mountain and the flood eludes the vigilance of the watchman, and in the setting sun comes to the Elm tree to be counted. One such, known among the high hills as MacLure, went lately across that roaring river—a head and shoulders above them, he strode the streets a giant. His voice was terrible—the rulers fled before him, the Pilgrims skulked off in the night and hid themselves from him—every morning the streets are filled with the dead and the wounded, and in all the high places, and all the byplaces, and especially at the old Elm tree there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. If one native of that undiscovered country to whose bourne no native Philadelphian ever traveled makes such havoc, what might not happen if two or three were gathered together at the old Elm tree!

And so the guards are doubled, and the banks of the river are patroled, and the people stop their ears and turn their backs to the setting sun so as to shut out the blackening mountain, and dull the moaning of the forest, and drown the growling of the bears, and in mortal dread of MacLure, gather round the old Elm to snatch a few hours of troubled sleep.

NISI PRIUS.

A New Departure in American College Architecture.

In Scribner for March it is stated that the Trustees of Trinity College, Hartford, have resolved to make a new departure in this country in college architecture, introducing for the first time that most effective plan of quadrangles, commonly adopted at the English universities. Some steps have been taken at others colleges toward the ultimate completion of quadrangles, but with this difference, as compared with the work at Trinity: In the former instance, when the plans are matured, the quadrangles will be bounded on their various sides by structures erected without the idea of future harmony throughout the entire pile, and widely differing from each other in their external design, presenting an aggregation of plans and a collection of various styles. The plan for the new college buildings at Hartford will, when completed, express an unity in arrangement and detail, while the structures, distinct in themselves, will be homogeneous and symmetrical parts of a single design. The quadrangles will be three in number, a "grert qual" in the center with one on either side to the north and south the entire frontage being over thirteen hundred feet, the building lengthwise in the design being chiefly Dormitory and Lecture-Room blocks with connecting gate-ways, the cross lines containing in the first section the Library and the Museum, and, in the second, the Chapel and the Dining-Hall, with intervening tower. The north line of buildings will be composed of the Theater (for Commencement and other excercises) and the Observatory, in the angle tower connecting the block on the west; the southernmost line will be formed by the President's house, and a block containing residences for the Professors.

The College is designed in early French Gothic, a style devoid of excessive ornamentation, and depending for its effect upon simplicity and boldness of detail, and the harmonious grouping of windows and other prominent features.

The daughters of Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister at Washington, wear thick soled shoes unpinned-back dresses and heavy old fashioned cloaks. And they are pictures of health.

If the daughters of American parents, whose fathers are not as well to do as Sir Edward Thornton, would follow the example of these English girls in the matter of dress, it would be better for them in several ways.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Babcock and Luckey are comfortably settled in the White House again, quite as though nothing had happened, and Babcock's friends continue to congratulate him on his heroic achievement of having mixed in with a lot of convicts and escaped the penitentiary himself. A good many of his admiring friends owe their present position in society to similar good luck, and if Babcock was to be serenaded the compliment could come more appropriately from nobody than from his comrades of the District ring.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb'y 26, 1876,
Special Correspondence.

It is somewhat curious, and no little interesting to persons having business in the departments, to witness the immense amount of circumlocution and red tape, necessary to get even a small matter attended to. The latest illustration of this fact was when the House requested the Secretary of the Treasury, by resolution, to furnish a list of private houses used for public purposes in Washington, with amounts paid for rent, &c. When the answer returned to that body, it was found to have passed through the hands of six clerks, and the assistant secretary; all this to prepare a letter which an ordinary man of business could write in a couple of hours.

The work of investigation has now become so immense that the committees have, many of them, been compelled to ask leave to sit during the Session of the House. The Naval Committee especially has its hands full. At every step they find some new wrong to be righted, some additional fraud to be rectified and punished. It would not be at all surprising if these committees should be compelled to sit during the whole recess.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, has introduced a bill for the gradual reduction of the Army to eight regiments of cavalry and twenty-three of infantry, and a single corps of artillery.

In the Pension Office, yesterday, forty-five clerks, mostly ladies, received their dismissal. For the majority of them there has been no real use, and as many were brought here by parties in power, from distant States it is likely there may be positive suffering among them. A clerkship is certainly the most thankless office on the face of the earth. The pay is a mere pittance compared with what might be earned by the same person in other pursuits, and the life is one of constant and unremitting drudgery, compared with which the existence of a plow boy is paradise.

General Fremont has been before the Committee in regard to the Memphis and El Paso R. R. matter. There was, undoubtedly, as it appears, a large amount of money spent, but no Congressman received anything, according to his showing.

The Senate Finance Committee reported a bill Friday, amending the law to refund the national debt, which increases the amount of bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest to five hundred million, and provides for their redemption after thirty years from the date of issue, at the pleasure of the United States.

Nothing attracts more general interest here—as it should all over the whole country—than the investigation of the doings and misdoings of the Board of Audit. It came into existence soon after Shepherd was overthrown. Shepherd, however, merely stepped behind the scenes, for he continued in reality as much the master of District affairs as when actually governor. As a sample of how things were managed by the Board of Audit, I may mention the fees paid to Mattingly, Stanton and Harrington, three attorneys who conducted Shepherd's defence before a former committee. The first received $5,000; the second $4,000, and the last $3,000. In addition to these claims (which were paid,) a large and exorbitant sum was paid to Murtagh, whose bill, it appears, Shepherd himself promised to secure; but being himself deposed, compelled the Board of Audit (his satellites) to settle in full. This is but one of a thousand instances in which the tax-payers of this District have been fleeced and plundered under the forms of law. These claims were paid, too, against the earnest protest of numbers of influential citizens.

A currency famine seems imminent, since none of the currency received at the Treasury is paid out again, and it is stated that there is not sufficient on hand to last more than two months. Pretty financiers, indeed are our Republican friends, when they have allowed matters to come to this point.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Senator Withers called up the bill which provides for the restoration to the pension rolls of the names of those veterans of 1812 which have been dropped from the rolls on account of disloyalty. There is really no good and sufficient reason why these few old soldiers—numbering somewhat over two hundred—should be deprived of their pensions, and kept in poverty, on account of a single mistake. It may well be taken as a sign of returning good feeling when the Government shows itself willing to set the example of forgetfulness. By the way, it is thought there will be less reduction made in the appropriation for pensions than in any other direction, though many changes will be wrought in the manner of its distribution and a large reduction in the employees of the bureau.

Arguments were listened to yesterday, by the Committee on Post Offices, in favor of abolishing the carriage of merchandise by that Department. It will of course redound to the interest of the express companies, if such action is decided upon; yet, in view of the apparent unreliability of the mails, as evidenced in the number of articles consigned to the Dead-letter Office, and recently sold, it may prove, while somewhat more expensive, a great deal more certain a means of transit.

Hon. John M. Rice, ex-Congressman, and recently Librarian of the House, has resigned; and it is rumored Hon. John D. Young will be appointed in his stead.

The acquittal of Babcock, while it has legally settled his innocence, has not by any means done so morally. People shrug their shoulders, and confidently believe that he can never again assume the honorable position which he once occupied in the Army. He may not have received any of the proceeds of those frauds, yet he "touched pitch, and was defiled."

Speaker Kerr has returned, after a short vacation. His health seems much improved and he now presides with his accustomed dignity.

Senator Sharon, of Nevada, has finally made up his mind to look somewhat after the interests of his State, and is now in his seat.

It is very patent that serious difficulties have occurred in the Cabinet lately. The President has fund in Bristow a man entirely too honest and determined. He thought him like the rest of them—easily controlled and moulded—and was doubtless surprised to find him the opposite. The great difficulty was that Bristow was too dull to understand that his prosecutions should not endanger the peace of the White House, or the third term. Matters will probably be amicably settled, as Babcock has escaped absolute punishment.

RENO.

In a partnership case decided in the Philadelphia court of common pleas, a former partner was held liable for a debt contracted after its dissolution, the judge charging that in cases of dissolution of co-partnerships there should be a personal notice of the fact to all persons with whom the firm had been dealing, and a public notice in the paper, to relieve parties from responsibility.—*Patriot.*

The Treasury.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Reighard from the committee appointed by the House last session to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury has submitted the following report:

To the Honorable, the Members of the House of Representatives, etc:

The committee appointed by the House to investigate the accounts of the treasury of the State, in accordance with the resolution of their appointment, made two reports to the governor and auditor general. One on the 26th of July, 1875, and another on the 21st of October, 1875. To these reports the committee respectfully refer the House for facts and conclusions not contained in this.

At the beginning of their labors on the 13th of April, 1875, the committee met with an unexpected obstruction to the successful prosecution of the work assigned them. The State Treasurer refused to recognize the powers of the committee or to permit the accountant access to the books and papers of the treasury. The House was not then in session and its aid could not be invoked. In this emergency the committee resorted to the next best means of obtaining the information sought, viz: By an examination of the executive and legislative documents published yearly. From these sources information was gleaned upon at least two subjects of general interest. It was ascertained first that about $3,400,000 had been diverted from the sinking fund without constitutional warrant, and second: That an average monthly balance of $2,100,000 was retained in the hands of the treasurer of the State for a period of twelve years, beginning with 1862, and not one dollar accounted for as interest upon the same.

Upon the first of these questions the committee again call attention to the amendment to the constitution adopted in 1857, which created the sinking fund and provided that, "unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of said fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt." The same clause was inserted in the constitution of 1873. Notwithstanding the existence of these plain fundamental provisions, a portion of the moneys flowing into the sinking fund were yearly applied to other purposes than the payment of the public debt. To cover up this diversion, the sinking fund balance was published as if no withdrawal had taken place, and yearly the published accounts showed a larger balance in the sinking fund than the entire balance in the State Treasury. This deceptive system was maintained until the load became too heavy to be longer carried, and the unwieldy and imaginary balance was dissipated by a stroke of the pen. It was May 9, 1874, that the balance in the sinking fund of $4,750,846.37, suddenly contracted into $1,228,711.71, and the resolution of the sinking fund commissioners alone tells the story of its disappearance. A summary of this transaction will be found in the following table:

Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1868.	$934,632 76
Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1868.	1,013,415 37
Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1869	2,815,545 20
Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1869.	1,400,862 49
Total amount withdrawn from sinking fund Nov. 30, 1869.	1,414,682 71
Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1870.	3,014,529 00
Balance in treasury Nove. 30, 1870.	1,302,742 42
Total amount withdrawn from sinking fund Nov. 30, 1870.	1,711,786 58
Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1871.	3,478,928 40
Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1871.	1,476,808 59
Total amount withdrawn from sinking fund Nov. 30, 1871.	2,002,120 81
Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1872.	3,492,614 03
Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1872.	1,482,456 61
Total amount withdrawn from sinking fund Nov. 30, 1872.	2,014,158 42
Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1873.	3,977,921 24
Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1873.	1,825,151 24
Total amount withdrawn from sinking fund Nov. 30, 1873.	2,152,770 00
Balance in sinking fund May 9, 1874.	4,704,887 93
Balance in treasury May 9, 1874.	1,337,929 61
Total amount withdrawn from sinking fund May 9, 1874.	3,367,818 32

An account of this transaction is given in the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund for the year ending November 30, 1874, page 14, in the following language:

Amount credited in sinking fund ledger in order to equalize the general and sinking funds and to enable the State Treasurer to properly keep the accounts under the provisions of the act of May 9, 1874, as per resolution of the commissioners, dated May 9, 1874, $2,867,817.32; amount charged to general revenue fund, $500,000,00—total $3,367,817.32.

The committee are aware that the action of the commissioners and State Treasurer is partly founded upon the act of April 14, 1870. But if that act had any validity as against the constitutional provision above quoted, it certainly could not apply to the money taken from the fund during 1869 and 1870, before its passage. By reference to the table it will be seen that more than one and a half millions were taken from the fund before the act was approved. What however, was the plain duty of the public officers having the money in charge? Certainly to uphold and maintain the constitution they had solemnly sworn to obey. Had they done this, and used the money of the fund sacredly for its constitutional purposes, they would have done but their plain duty and secured a reduction of the public debt $3,560,000 greater than was accomplished. Like events cannot transpire in the near future, as the legislation of this session, in all human proba bility, will guard against their recurrence.

The committee do not deem it essential to again refer to the failure to invest the quarterly balance in the sinking fund in the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt. It is unnecessary to do more than to refer to the committee's report of July 16, 1875, on this head, as, after the publication of that report, the law was more fully observed. For the future the legislation of this session has erected safeguards which cannot be easily broken down.

In the former reports the committee referred to the larger balances remaining in the hands of the different states treasurers. They also call attention to the fact that not one dollar has ever been paid in the state treasury on account of interest received on these balances. Believing it to be a subject of general interest, the committee have made the following tabulated statement of the average amounts thus constantly in the hands of the state treasury.

Year. From Dec. 1, to Dec. 1.	Av. monthly bal. in treasury.	State Treasurer.
1862-3	$2,163,577.65	W. V. McGrath.
1863-4	2,854,060.91	H. D. Moore.
1864-5	2,617,681.20	W. H. Kemble.
1865-6	2,734,290.87	W. H. Kemble.
1866-7	3,582,213.56	W. H. Kemble.
1867-8	2,306,261.37	W. W. Irwin.
1868-9	1,286,291.25	R. W. Mackey.
1869-70	1,032,858.49	W. W. Irwin.
1870-1	1,570,151.32	R. W. Mackey.
1871-2	1,825,467.99	R. W. Mackey.
1872-3	1,988,259.01	R. W. Mackey.
1873-4	1,570,164.67	R. W. Mackey.
Total	$25,138,953.29	

It will be seen that these balances for the whole period embraced average the sum of $2,100,000 constantly on hand. At five per cent for the twelve years this would have yielded the enormous sum of $1,230,000. Yet if any interest has been received the state has not reaped the benefit. Certainly the legislature at the present session has not acted too early in requiring the state treasurer and the holders of these balances to state quarterly under oath what interest or other consideration has been paid on account of public deposits.

The committee have proceeded with this line of inquiry as far as was deemed practicable, proceeded to the examination of witnesses whose testimony is herewith appended. They also subpœnaed William V. McGrath, William H. Kemble, W. W. Irwin and Robert W. Mackey to appear and testify. The subpœnas were returned October 5, 1875. Mr. Mackey alone responded, but still denied the authority of the committee. A second subpœna was served on Mr. Mackey to appear before the committee at the Washington house, in Philadelphia; to this he did not respond. The committee found it impossible to continue the investigation, with any hope of further success, unless the testimony of these witnesses could be obtained. At the beginning access to the books and papers of the treasury was denied, and the state treasurer and his predecessors maintained their consistency by contemptuously disregarding the subpœnas of the committee. It is now for the House to act. The committee have exhausted their power. They herewith return the subpœnas and the sworn statement of officers of this House as to the service. These subpœnas were disregarded by William V. McGrath, William H. Kemble, W. W. Irwin and Robert W. Mackey, and the spectacle is presented of four persons who are holding or have held a place of high trust in the commonwealth refusing to answer under oath before a committee of the House whether or not they have been faithful public servants. Whether the House has power to compel them to testify the committee deem it wholly unnecessary here to discuss.

O. H. REIGHARD,
A. SMITH,
F. W. GUNSTER,
M. R. WISE,
M. A. EMRICK.

—Robert Collyer says there's a good deal of Christianity in keeping the snow off your sidewalk. Another winter like this one will lead Robert to take that back.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN LINDEN, DECEASED.
In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County.

The undersigned auditor appointed to distribute balance in the hands of Reuben Miller, executor of the estate of John Linden, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Brockway & Elwell, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, March 28, 1876, at 10 o'clock, a. m. when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Bloomsburg, March 3, 1876-4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Sheriff's sale of the property, real estate of Daniel Snyder and Daniel Snyder & Company, and Abram Snyder and Eli Barlieb.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute the money arising from said sales to and amongst the lien creditors, will perform the duties of his appointment at the office of Brockway & Elwell in Bloomsburg on Friday, March 31st, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons interested will attend.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
March 3-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale by the Sheriff of the real property of Charles Lee on LIBYAN FACIAS, No. 39, Feb'y term, 1876.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court to distribute the money arising from the Sheriff's sale in said case, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday, the 8th day of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Sheriff's office, in Bloomsburg, at which time all persons are hereby required to make their claims before the auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

WESLEY WIRT,
Bloomsburg, March 3, 1876-4t. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate & Personal property!

The subscribers, executors of Wm. J. Eyer, late of the town of Catawissa, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 18th, 1876,

at the late residence of the aforesaid decedent, a certain

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND

the late residence of the decedent, situate in the town of Catawissa, composed of a large FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, kitchen and a Barn, and also at the same time will be exposed to public sale a certain premises situate at the corner of Main and Front streets in the town of Catawissa, composed of a room now occupied as a store, a

DOUBLE DWELLING-HOUSE,

and a building now occupied as a merchant tailor shop. Also at the same time a lot of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock of said day, when terms of sale will be made known by

C. EYER,
WM. EYER,
LUTHER EYER,
Executors.

Catawissa, March 3, 1876-4t.

GIVEN FREE. We are giving $95 sewing machines, hunting case watches, velvet vests and Black silk dresses free with our Greenback Packages. Send to Inventors Union, 128 Greenwich street, New York. March 3-4w.

PSYCHOMANCY or SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian oracle, dreams, hints to ladies, wedding night, &c. A queer book. Address, T. WILLIAM & Co. Pubs., Phila. March 3, 76-4w

LONGACRE & CO.'S Popular Pictures, in Water Colors, Spatter Work, Crayon Portraits, Frames, &c. CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR. The Centennial Commission and Portrait Gallery. GROUNDS, BUILDINGS, AND PHILADELPHIA MADE FAMILIAR TO ALL. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Circulars containing specimen Portrait, Terms of Commission, &c., free. LONGACRE & CO., Engravers on Wood, 1107 Chestnut St., Phila. Publishers, S. W. Cor. 7th & Market Sts., Phila. Send for Circulars.

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Full information sent FREE to all parts of World. Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Comm'r U. P. R. R., Omaha, Nebraska.
D & Co, March 3-4w.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BLOOM POOR DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Pa., February 18th 1876.

WILLIAM KREAMER, Treasurer.

IN ACCT. WITH BLOOM POOR DISTRICT,
From January 18, 1875, to February 18, 1876.

DR.

To Cash on J. H. IKELER Treasurer from last settlement	$ 27 87
" Cash received on Bloom Duplicate for 1874	327 98
" Cash received on Scott Duplicate for 1874	264 68
" cash received on Greenwood Duplicate for 1874	318 11
" cash received on Sugarloaf Duplicate for 1874	117 78
" cash received on Bloom Duplicate for 1875	2,385 93
" cash received on Scott Duplicate for 1875	774 11
" cash received on Greenwood Duplicate for 1875	461 00
" cash received on Sugarloaf for Duplicate for 1875	62 63
" cash received for Beef Cattle sold	309 20
" cash received for Hay sold	39 15
" cash received for Wheat sold	83 17
" cash rec'd for Butter Lard & Eggs	46 72
" cash received of David Dimmott on Duplicate of 1874	1 60
" cash rec'd of Danville Poor Dist.	24 80
" Amt. to balance due the Treasurer	137 01
	$5,539 71

CR.

By orders redeemed	5,401 60
" commission on same	135 11
	$5,539 71

Examined and certified.
THOS. CREVELING, OSCAR P. ENT, } Directors.
Examined by us at Directors request and found correct.
WM. KRICKBAUM, JOHN K. GROTZ, } Auditors.

IN ACCT. WITH BLOOM, SCOTT, GREENWOOD AND SUGARLOAF TWPS.

DR.

To unpaid orders outstanding February 18, 1876	$ 60 36
" Balance on Bloom Duplicate for 1874 (less ex. & com.)	327 98
" Balance on Scott Duplicate for 1874 (less ex. & com.)	264 68
" Balance on Greenwood Duplicate for 1874 (less ex. & com.)	318 11
" Balance on Sugarloaf Duplicate for 1874 (less ex. & com.)	117 78
" Amt. of Bloom Duplicate for 1875	2,385 93
" " " Scott Duplicate for 1875	1,050 33
" " " Greenwood " " "	918 38
" " " Sugarloaf " " "	205 10
" rec'd. for Cattle, Grain, Hay, &c. sold	409 24
" Amt. rec'd of David Dimott on Duplicate 1874	1 60
" Amt. rec'd from Danville Poor District	24 80
" Amt. rec'd of J. H. Ikeler Treasurer for 1874	23 87
" Amt. due Wm. Kreamer Treasurer for 1875	137 01
	$6,931 23

CR.

By outstanding orders redeemed	$ 301 09
" Exonerations & Com. on Bloom Duplicate for 1874	118 47
" Exonerations & Com. on Scott Duplicate for 1874	19 47
" Exonerations & Com. on Greenwood Duplicate for 1874	44 58
" Exonerations & Com. on Sugarloaf Duplicate for 1874	40 68
" Balance on Bloom Duplicate for 1875 (less ex. & com.)	328 46
" Balance on Scott Duplicate for 1875 (less ex. & com.)	282 22
" Balance on Greenwood Duplicate for 1875	457 38
" Balance on Sugarloaf Duplicate for 1875	243 10
" commission to Treasurer	135 11
" Amt. paid Sundry persons for outside relief	205 10
" Amt. paid Sundry persons for coal	141 97
" Amt. paid Sundry persons for Fencing	111 70
" Amt. paid for Taxes & insurance	12 64
" Amt. paid for printing	23 00
" Amt. paid for Lime and Manure	57 55
" " Painting and repairs	14 18
" " " Fencing	83 00
" Danville Insane Asylum (for G. W. Fox)	264 78
" Amt. paid S. S. Jones for Boarding Interest	1

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, [FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train.....	6.40 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.52 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	3.59 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Since Babcock's acquittal the Republicans have not so much to say about "rebel juries" in Mississippi.

Bishop Berfoot, of Pittsburg, Bishop of the western district, was on a professional visit to Dr. Turner one day last week.

For some reason unknown to us our Harrisburg letter did not reach us this week. We will try to prevent this in the future.

The senior editor of the *Republican* was so excited by the fight for notary public that, as we learn from the *Echo*, he rode clear to Shickshinny in order to reach home.

Luzerne County Sportsman's Club ordered 1,000 quail from North Carolina, which they will distribute through the county for propagation.

It is in vain to hope to please all alike. Let a man stand with his face in what direction he will, he must necessarily turn his back on one-half of the world.

What has become of the black bass and salmon trout placed in the Susquehanna and Fishingcreek? Our fish wardens, Grotz and Margerum should explain.

The President has renominated Seth I. Comly as Collector of Customs at Philadelphia.

He is a brother of Joshua W. Comly, Esq., of Danville. He has the reputation of being a faithful and efficient officer.

The *Republican* has hauled down the name of Gen. Bristow for the presidency. What is the matter? Has our P. M. received orders from Washington, or has he done too much investigating?

Persons elected to the office of Justice of the Peace at the recent election are required to give notice to the Prothonotary, within thirty days of their election, of their acceptance of said office; otherwise commissions will not be issued.

We have received a letter of inquiry as to the time when township officers ought to meet and settle their accounts. Our answer is crowded out this week, but will appear in the next issue.

Rev. Charles E. McIlvaine, rector of the Episcopal Church at Towanda, died on the evening of the 22d ult., of pneumonia. Mr. McIlvaine was a son of the late Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and son-in-law of Bishop Lee, of Delaware.

The Mauch Chunk *Democrat* denies "on authority" that Judge Packer is a candidate for the Presidency. It would not make much difference if he was. We hope that the Pennsylvania delegation will not make asses of themselves at St. Louis, as they did at New York in 1868.

Hayman's mill, at Foundryville, which was burned down recently, was insured for $2,000 in the Danville Mutual. There was an insurance of $1,500 in the Nescopec Insurance Co., but it ran out in last August. The total loss is estimated at $5,000. It is not proposed to rebuild the mill.

> Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> I will a family paper take,
> Both for my own and children's sake?
> If such there be, let him repent
> And have this paper to him sent.

BURGESS OF BLOOMSBURG.—David Lowenberg, Esq., has been elected Chief Burgess of the borough of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, for the third term. This time by an increased majority. Mr. Lowenberg is one of the best men and soundest Democrats in that borough, and has always made a most efficient officer.—*Sun.*

During a recent revival in a neighboring village, a prominent minister from a distance paid a visit and found much fault with the singing. One of the brethren, in describing the occurrence shortly afterward, said that the minister, after telling them that their singing was exceedingly bad, remarked most earnestly, "What you need is good *congressional* singing."

THE GHOULS.—For sheer lack of nothing else to say the Republican editors, (conspicuous among whom are those in this place,) pursue the corpse of Hamilton's child with fiendish vengeance. That the Republican party has no better text than the supposed naming of a child after Booth shows mental and moral imbecility.

John Cochlin, Treasurer of Mahanoy township, in Schuylkill county, Patrick Dolphin, President of the School Board in the same township, and five others, have been arrested and held to answer for "irregularities" in office. The "irregularities" consist in "raising" orders—such as changing nine to ninety dollars—presenting fraudulent claims for work not done, and collecting taxes and not turning them over.

This is a mild suggestion to some officers in our own County.

The Mauch Chunk *Democrat* says a rumor prevails in that town that Mrs. Alice Kemball, a former resident of Mauch Chunk, was found with her throat cut near her place of residence at Catawissa on Friday, and that her husband has been arrested, suspected of killing her.—*Mifflintown Register.*

Which is news to the people of Columbia county generally, and Catawissa particularly.

Taking advantage of the ice formed during the recent cold spell, a number of persons were busily engaged on Friday and Saturday of last week in filling their ice-houses. It isn't safe to put off ice-gathering at this late season. There may and probably will be cold weather during March, but whether there will be enough to form ice of sufficient thickness for cutting is a matter of pure conjecture.

RAPE.—On last Friday a week two tramps committed an assault on a young girl in Rush township and violated her person. She had gone to the barn in search of eggs, where the tramps no doubt were hidden, who seized her and accomplished the deed. The family were at dinner, and the girl not immediately making known the assault the villains had time to escape. They have not yet been captured.—*Intelligencer.*

CATAWISSA, PA., Feb. 16, 1876.

I hereby give notice, that the regular meeting of the District Grange of Columbia and Luzerne counties, will be held in Centre Grange Hall, Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., on the second Friday of March 1876, (it being the 10th) at 10 o'clock a. m. Fifth Degree rites administered.

Send three delegates who will be entitled to vote. M. Past. M. and wives if matrons, and all 5th degree members will participate in the meeting. All 4th degree members will be admitted when doing business in that degree. All Patrons will be met at Lime Ridge Station, by addressing Samuel Neyhard, Lime Ridge, Pa., in time.

Patrons, rally to this the second meeting in the Centennial year.

E. M. TEWKSBURY,
Sec. District Grange, No. 5, P. of H.

A GENIAL MEETING.—On Saturday last, the Knights of Pythias of Benton and vicinity held their Annual Reunion at the Benton Church. A delegation from Bloomsburg was in attendance. Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Shipe, and eloquent addresses by the Revs. Benscoter and Sutton. A few concluding remarks were made by Mr. Brockway.

The Knights, Esquires and Pages, with their accompanying incumbrances then partook of a magnificent banquet at Hess's Hotel.

After that, those who were Odd Fellows adjourned to their Lodge, and the visiting brethren were kindly received. The feeling of friendship is all aglow on the Fishing Creek, and various charitable orders there should be in a flourishing condition.

THE NOTARY PUBLIC QUESTION.

The agony is over. Beckley has succeeded in getting his partner, Mr. Brown, appointed and confirmed as Notary Public. Mr. Bittenbender has been lobbied through as his colleague. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified for the position, and their Republicanism is of the darkest stripe. But Mr. Peacock and Capt. Robison were also pronounced Republicans. They had held the office for years, and their duties had been faithfully performed. As citizens, their names are beyond reproach. They were recommended by both our banks, and endorsed by the bulk of our business men. The public may well ask why they have not been reappointed. It is because Beckley was bound to punish them. They have not obeyed all his commands, and as some Republicans were getting restive under his management he determined to show his power, even in the appointments to this petty office. Some years ago he had a Mr. Kester appointed, but the babe died soon for want of nourishment;—the banks gave him no business. The Governor could easily have appointed all, and then each could have secured such business as his merits entitled him to, but the ring wanted a monopoly. Senator Allen urged the claims of Messrs. Peacock and Robison. The soldier friends of the latter appealed to "His Excellency" without effect. "Helping the soldiers" seems to be better in theory than in practice. The secret of it is that Hartranft aspires to the Presidency; and when the editor of the *Republican*, and at the same time Chairman, *Treasurer*, and "boss" generally of the Standing Committee made an appeal, he could not resist. Beckley, of course, was ably seconded by the ex-Assessor.

The meanest part of the whole transaction was the threat that if the senate did not confirm the nominations, the Governor would veto the Normal School Appropriation Bill. It is pliable to know that such low means were used to accomplish these appointments, and that our Executive should be a party to them.

RULES FOR LENT.

Archbishop Wood has issued the following rules to his Roman Catholic brethren for the observence of Lent to the archdiocese of Philadelphia:

The first day of Lent, Ash Wednesday, falls this year on the first day of March.

1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year are bound to observe the fast of Lent, unless dispensed for legitimate reasons.

2. One meal a day is only allowed, except on Sundays.

3. This meal is not to be taken until about noon.

4. On those days on which permission is granted to eat meat, both meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal, even by way of condiment.

5. A collation of partial meat is allowed in the evening. The general practice of pious Christians limits its quantity to the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

6. Bread, butter, cheese, fruit of all kinds, salads, vegetables and fish are permitted at the collation, milk and eggs are prohibited.

7. Custom has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid, such as tea and coffee, and thin chocolate made with water.

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of lard instead of butter in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.

9. The following persons are not bound to observe the fast, viz: all under twenty-one years of age, the sick, pregnant women and those giving suck to infants; those obliged to do hard work, and all who through weakness cannot fast without injury to their health.

10. By dispensation, the use of fresh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday and the second and last Saturdays of Lent.

11. Persons exempted from the obligation of fasting, by age, or laborious occupation, are not restricted to the use of meat at one meal only on those days on which its use is granted by dispensation. Others dispensed from the fast for other causes, as well as those who are obliged to fast, are permitted to use meat at one meal.

"THE LAST SOCIABLE."

On Monday evening was gathered at the Exchange Hotel one of the most select and elegant parties that has ever been enjoyed in Bloomsburg. During the winter our young people have been holding sociables every two weeks, which have been understood to be informal affairs, and when the season drew to a close, the gentlemen who had attended these social gatherings determined to have a party that should be *the* affair of the year. In accordance with this determination committees were appointed and arrangements completed. The committee of arrangements consisted of F. P. Billmyer, James Schuyler, David Leche, John M. Clark, and Geo. E. Elwell, designated by white badges; and the floor managers were W. C. McKinney, H. B. Clark, N. U. Funk, I. B. Mendenhall, F. D. Koons and Geo. A. Clark, designated by red badges. The services of G. D. Herring, of Wilkesbarre, were secured as prompter, and the music furnished by him also. Mr. Herring has a fine orchestra, and it was expected that they would be present, but a previous engagement prevented, and substitutes were sent. Herein was the only drawback to the fullest enjoyment of the occasion. The music was simply unexcelled. No more substitutes need apply. Dancing began in the Dining hall at half past nine, and with the exception of an hour and a half, while the room was occupied in the preparation and disposition of supper, continued until nearly five o'clock in the morning. The hall presented a very attractive appearance. The "beauty and chivalry" were there, and all at their best. The display of elegant and becoming dresses was the finest we have ever witnessed in Bloomsburg. As we do not believe in personal description of such an occasion, we shall not attempt to describe the exquisite apparel worn by each lady. Among the guests we noticed Mr. H. Harvey, of Wilkes-Barre; Wm. H. Abbott, Esq., I. S. Steelsholtz, C. R. Funston, and their ladies of Catawissa; William Hess, Miss Harman, and E. W. Fulton, of Rupert; Miss Cooley, of Wilkes-Barre; Miss Eaton, of Louisville, Kentucky; Miss Hinney, of Bethlehem. The regular members of the Social Club, with many of our prominent citizens and their ladies, made up a party of nearly one hundred. The gentlemen of the several committees performed their duties in a very creditable manner, and it is owing greatly to this, that the affair proved so brilliant an entertainment. The supper was perfect and the arrangements about the house complete. To Mr. F. D. Koons belongs the credit of this portion of the programme. He was untiring in his efforts, and the many expressions of approval and satisfaction, show how well he performed his duties. The "Last Sociable" of the Bloomsburg Social Club, for this season, will long be remembered as the finest entertainment of the kind ever given in this section of Pennsylvania.

We do not wish to be understood as having committed ourselves to any candidate for any office. Our endeavor is to conduct our paper in the interests of the public, and when the citizens of any community believe that it is to their interest to put a certain individual in any political position, we are willing to print one short communication bringing the name of such individual before the people. Of course we shall not take up the cudgel and become champion for any candidate, but will treat all alike in these columns. Candidates desiring their names to appear more than once must announce them in the regular way and pay for them.

At a meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church on Monday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. J. H. McGarrah has ministered in this charge most acceptably and profitably for the two years now closing; therefore resolved, That the Bishop be requested to return Bro. McGarrah to Bloomsburg Station for the third year; and that the Presiding Elder, Bro. Buckingham, be requested to urge his appointment in the Councils. Mr. McGarrah expressed his thanks and a willingness to return, agreeable to their request. The conference was very harmonious.—*Republican.*

PUBLIC SALES.

All sales for which we print bills will be noticed in this column free of charge. Drafts of bills, containing a list of articles or a description of land to be sold, with the date and time of sale and the conditions of payment, can be sent us by mail or otherwise, and we will promptly print and return them to any part of the county as directed.

March 4th N. Overdorf's administrator will sell real estate in Catawissa. See advertisement.

March 9th. A. K. Shuman and Samuel Fedder will sell personal property on the premises of Henry W. Fedder, in Centre township, at 10 a. m.

March 15th. Henry Doak will sell valuable personal property at his residence in Briarcreek township.

March 16th. John Aten will sell personal property at his residence in Mifflin township.

March 16th. C. B. White will sell personal property on his premises in Fishingcreek township, at 10 o'clock a. m.

March 18th. William H. Hess will sell personal property on his premises in Centre township, at 1 o'clock p. m.

March 18th. Executors of William J. Eyer, deceased, will sell real estate and personal property of decedent in Catawissa, at 10 o'clock a. m. See advertisement.

March 20th. Daniel S. Bechtel will sell personal property on the premises, near New Columbia, at 9 a. m.

March 28th. Horace Schweppenheiser will sell real estate and personal property in Mifflin, at 9 o'clock a. m.

March 21st. E. Mendenhall will sell real estate of J. J. Robbins, in Greenwood and Pine townships, at 1 o'clock p. m. See advertisement.

March 23d. Administrators of Stephen Gearhart, deceased, will sell personal property at the late residence of the decedent in North Union township, Schuylkill county.

Our thanks are due Senator Allen for a copy of Smull's Hand Book for 1876, and other public documents; also to Superintendent Snyder for a copy of School Reports for 1875. From this we learn that seven new school houses were erected during the year, one in Bloomsburg, one in Catawissa, two in Locust, one in Maine, and two in Mifflin. There were 186 teachers employed, 109 males and 77 females. The whole number of pupils enrolled in the public schools is 8,792. The Superintendent of the County held twenty-five public and forty-three private examinations; traveled 1,277 miles, visiting all the schools in the county but one, which was closed on account of sickness. Out of 151 school houses, only 19 are reported as first class; 51 are unfit for use; 54 are badly ventilated.

There is too little interest manifested in our public schools by parents. Without the cooperation of patrons, the labors of the Superintendent are almost fruitless, and the efforts of teachers in vain. School directors should visit the schools more frequently, and endeavor to stir up an interest among the people and get them in the way of attending the schools in their respective districts. This would incite the children to industry, and prove a great encouragement to teachers. Citizens should remember that the public schools cost for buildings, teachers, &c., millions of dollars annually, and it is their duty to see that the money is well invested. Each individual tax-payer should feel a personal interest in the schools, and show by his actions that he desires them to be successful. Without this his money is thrown away, and his children derive but little benefit. Too many parents look upon the school as a place where their little ones may be sent to get them out of the way at home and keep them out of mischief. Until this feeling is overcome our public school system will never be what it ought to be.

The following Sheriff's deeds were acknowledged in open Court on February 10 and 16, 1876, by M. Grover, Sheriff:

To Hannah Conner for 4 acres in Scott, consideration $90, sold as property of J. R. Rittenburg.

To Building Association of Berwick for a lot in Berwick for $10, property of Arthur Oliver.

To Mary E. Snyder for five tracts in Scott for $1000, property of A. Snyder.

To James Trump for lot in Scott for $500, property of C. W. Trump.

To Emmor Dieterick for lot in Briarcreek for $3400, property of Jacob and Maria Kocher.

To Col. Co. M. S. F. & L. A. for 132 acres in Orange for $4320, property of Charles Lee.

To Wm. Hulme for 70 acres in Benton for $641, property of R. P. McHenry.

To Warren J. Buckalew for 14 acres in Fishingcreek, for $5, property of James N. Jones.

To George Cadwallader for 127 acres in Fishingcreek for $800, property of Jacob Farver.

To M. G. Hughes for lot in Conyngham for $3, property of William Goodman.

To Wm. Shaffer and Jesse Hoffman for lot in Berwick for $1200, property of John G. Jacoby.

To Philip Angle for lot in Scott for $780, property of H. G. Creveling.

To R. S. Howell for lot in Scott for $5, property of James Fowler.

To M. S. F. A. of Bloomsburg for lot in Bloomsburg for $520, sold as property of S. J. Faus.

To W. Krickbaum for 4 lots in Espy, for $1,946, property of H. G. Creveling.

To Warren J. Buckalew for 124 acres in Scott, for $12,825, property of Daniel Snyder.

To G. M. Baker for lot in Espy, for $600, property of S. W. Baker.

To J. H. James for lot in Centralia, for $100, property of Stephen Thomas.

To Clinton Lewis for 50 acres in Jackson, for $1440 property of A. J. Kline.

To Warren J. Buckalew for 2 acres in Espy, for $2600, property of Daniel Snyder.

To F. C. Harrison for 31 acres in Centre, for $355, property of Whitmire and Sitler.

To C. W. Miller for 25 acres in Mifflin, for $665, property of Obadiah Swank.

To Warren J. Buckalew for 2 acres in Espy, for $62 75, property of Snyder, Hartman & Co.

To C. W. Miller and Elias Utt for lot in Bloomsburg, for $3560, property of E. L. Myers.

To Warren J. Buckalew and W. H. Abbott for 50 acres in Fishingcreek, for $1800, property of Edgar & Bro.

To Warren J. Buckalew and W. H. Abbott for 80 acres in Fishingcreek, for $5, property of Edgar & Bro.

Post the Books.

States carried for Republicans in last elections for State officers or Representatives in Congress.		*States carried against Republicans in last elections for State officers or Representatives in Congress.*	
Maine	7	Connecticut	6
New Hampshire	5	New York	35
Vermont	5	New Jersey	9
Massachusetts	13	Delaware	3
Rhode Island	4	Maryland	8
Pennsylvania	29	Virginia	11
South Carolina	7	West Virginia	5
Florida	4	Kentucky	12
Ohio	22	Tennessee	12
Michigan	11	Missouri	15
Wisconsin	10	Arkansas	6
Minnesota	5	Texas	8
Nebraska	3	Louisiana	8
Kansas	5	Mississippi	8
Iowa	11	Alabama	10
		Georgia	11
		North Carolina	10
		Illinois	21
		Indiana	15
		California	6
		Nevada	3
		Oregon	3
		Colorado	3

SUMMARY.

	Rep.	*Dem.*
New England States,	34	6
Middle States,	29	44
Southern States,	11	127
Western States,	67	36
Pacific States,		12
	141	225
Number of States,	15	23
Number of electoral votes,		369
Number of votes necessary to victory,		185

Our Book Table.

A VALUABLE WORK.

The Centennial History of the United States from the Discovery of the American Continent to the Close of the First Century of American Independence. By James D. McCabe, Author of "A Manual of General History," "The Great Republic," Etc., Etc.

It is a well known fact that the great mass of our people are compelled to rely, for their knowledge of the history of their country, upon the outline works intended for the use of schools, which by their very nature are brief; designed for the comprehension of children, and in every way unsuited to the adult mind. There has long been felt a genuine want of a History of the United States, covering the whole period from the discovery of the Continent to the present day, and presenting in a succinct and comprehensive form the history of our country through its various periods, from a higher and more thoughtful standpoint than would be proper in a school history. This demand we are happy to say is satisfactorily met in "The Centennial History of the United States," a work which is evidently designed to take rank as the Standard History of our country. The author, James D. McCabe, is an able and well known historical writer.

We most heartily commend this work to our readers. It is no dry mass of details, no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but is a clear, vivid, and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the discovery of the American Continent to the present day. It gives a most interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyage of Columbus, the explorations of the different nations of Europe, and the wanderings of the Spaniards in search of gold and immortal youth, are told with graphic power. The story of the Revolution is related with all the interest of a romance; then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Constitution, the Second War with England, the Mexican War, and the events of our history up to the commencement of the Civil War. The History of the Civil War is related with intense vigor, and with strict fidelity to truth. The author writes throughout with calmness and impartiality, and pleads the cause of no section or party. The book contains an Appendix, giving an account of the approaching International Centennial Exhibition.

It is comprised in one large and handsome volume, of 925 pages, and contains 142 fine engravings on steel and wood. The book is issued by the National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, whose imprint is a guarantee of the excellence of the workmanship. The price is low considering the character of the work, and each subscriber is presented with a handsome lithographic engraving of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings and Grounds. It is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county.

A geography printed in London in 1749 "describes California to be an island, and publishes a map showing it to be entirely surrounded with water; tells of a tree in Florida the leaves of which, if bruised and thrown into a large pond of water, all beasts which drinks thereof will swell up and burst asunder; describes the air of Pennsylvania as "generally granted to be clear and sweet, the heavens seldom being overcast with clouds," and that "the length of the days and nights is much the same as in New Jersey."

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company recently advertised that they would receive applications for the position of conductor, to be employed to the number of 150 during the Centennial season. They had 10,000 responses in ten days.

—The Maharajah of Cashmere has presented to the Prince of Wales, a sword valued at the lowest calculation at £10,000. It is studded with precious stones from hilt to point.

Marriages.

KARNOR—TRUMP.—At the Reformed parsonage on the 19th of February, by Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Charles Karnor, of Danville, to Miss Mary Arnalma Trump, of Bloomsburg, Pa.

MILLER—PURSELL.—At the same place, by the same, on the 24th of February, Mr. William A. Miller to Miss Susan J. Pursell, both of Benton township, Columbia county, Pa.

SNYDER—REESER.—At the same place, by the same, on the 26th of February, Mr. Lewis Snyder to Miss Alice Reeser, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

GIBBONS—MOSS.—At the hotel in Benton, on Feb. 22d, by Rev. N. Spear, Mr. Wilson Gibbons, of Wilkesbarre, to Miss Emma E. Moss, of Fairmount.

RUPERT—RISEWICK.—At the Methodist parsonage, Bloom, Pa., on January 26th, 1876, by Rev. J. Lineburger, Mr. L. Barton Rupert to Miss Mary Risewick, both formerly of this place.

Deaths.

EVERLY—Ellsworth, last surviving son of Owen R. and Amble Everly—now residing at Moreland, Pa.—died February 28, 1876, after a painful and lingering sickness, aged 14 years and 8 months.

LAYCOCK.—In Bloomsburg, on Sunday morning, February 27th, Mrs. Sarah Laycock, aged 76 years, 1 month and 18 days. She had been in poor health for two or three years, but bore her afflictions with patient resignation. Mrs. Laycock came to Bloomsburg in 1852, and had, therefore, been a resident for twenty-four years. The funeral took place on Tuesday last from the residence of her son, John Laycock.

MEGARGELL.—In Orangeville, February 24th, Bethie H. Megargell, aged 35 years.

The deceased was a brother of Dr. O. A. Megargell, of Orangeville. At the breaking out of the late rebellion he was one of the first men to respond to the call of President Lincoln for troops, and enlisted in Co. A, 6th Regt P. R. V. C. (Iron Guards), his muster dating from April 22nd, 1861. In the service he proved a valuable and upright soldier, steady in action, and beloved by his comrades. On account of impaired health he was mustered out February 4th, 1863, on the surgeon's certificate of disability. Thus, one by one our old comrades go to attend the roll-call of the Great Commander.

Business Notices

I. W. Hartman sells Muslin's cheap. Try him.

For Mince Meat, at 13 cents a pound, and a fine lot of Cranberries go to Russell's.

Selling at Cost, in order to make room for Spring Goods at E. M. Knorr's.

FOR RENT.—Three rooms on the second floor and one on the first floor of the Ent building. Inquire of Mrs. M. E. Ent. Feb. 25—2w.

Just received, a full line of Gents' Kid Gloves in all the newest shades, black, white, lavender, &c., at D. Lowenberg's.

G. A. Clark announces that although he does not keep "music" on hand, yet he is constantly ordering. Send him your orders.

Bargains, Bargains at Knorr's this week. Selling at Cost.

Real estate for sale and rent by M. Wynkoop. Feb 4 3t

I. W. Hartman has opened up his Spring Goods.

For Rent—A first-class office in the *Columbian* Building, fronting the Court House. Apply at this office. tf.

For a nobby Cap go to D. Lowenberg's.

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS
The best and most reliable for every one to buy. Try them. For sale at McKinney's.

FOR RENT.—The House, barn, and lot on East Street, formerly occupied by I. W. Niles, apply to BROCKWAY & ELWELL
Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

I. W. Hartman offers 35 cents for nice Butter.

Canned fruits of all kinds at Russell's.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

White Neck Ties at D. Lowenberg's.

New Orleans Baking Molasses, choice Syrups from 50 cents to $1 a gallon. A fine assortment of Young Hyson, Imperial, Japan and Black Teas at M. M. Russel's.

Snow Excluders for sale at McKinney's.

Oranges and Lemons always on hand at M. M. Russell's.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

A large stock of Tobacco, of the following brands. Peach and Honey, Golden Gun, Gondola, Bright Golden Government, Basses choice, Modoc in pails, 20,000 cigars of different varieties wholesale and retail. Confectionary wholesale and retail at M. M. Russell's.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
Newest colors,
Brown, Black and Navy Blue,
just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

WATER PROOF WATER PROOF
Boots at McKinney's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—Russel takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia*, Lumbago, Sciatica Rheumatic Gout and Nervous Diseases positively cured by *Dr. Fitlers Rheumatic Remedy* and Pills. C. A. Kleim, Sole Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. Dec. 17, '75—ly.

RATIONAL MEDICATION.—Medication is only successful when it is rational, and is rational only when it begins at the beginning. In other words, to cure a malady, its cause must be removed. Weakness, either general or local, is the origin of the great majority of diseases. Before the vital energies, regulate digestion and secretion, by strengthening the organs which perform those all-important functions, and dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and bladder complaints, uterine difficulties, impure circulation, and the thousand and one ailments which are the consequences of debility, are completely, and in most cases permanently, removed. The best, safest and most agreeable tonic and alterative that can be employed for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of twenty-five years, during which time it has outlived perhaps ten times that number of ephemeral preparations which have entered into competition with it, has proved it to be unequaled as a remedy for all disorders accompanied by or proceeding from weakness. Feb.

COAL. COAL
Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.
Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe with full directions for preparing and successfully using it. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 24, '75—1y.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated
Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75—1y Proprietor.

Dr. Fitlers Kidney Cordial removes deposits of *Gravel, Calculi, Acids, retention, of Urine, Great Purifier of the Bladder and Kidneys.* C. A. KLEIM Sole Agent for Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Dec. 17,'75—1y.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.35
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.70
Butter	.35
Eggs	.16
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.16
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.50 "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.00 "

HENDERSHOTT'S

DRUG STORE

Is receiving a choice selection of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
consisting of
BRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY
ENGLISH SOAPS,
FRENCH EXTRACTS,
PORT MONNIES,
CIGAR CASES,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
CHINESE AND JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEFS,
Key West and Havana Cigars,
and lots of Fine Goods.

TEA STORE

Is now opening the very choicest
Imported and Domestic Groceries
for the Holiday trade.
ITALIAN PEACHES,
FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES,
SARDINES,
SAP SAGO CHEESE,
FRENCH AND TURKEY PRUNES.
All kinds of Raisins, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts and Confectionery, and another lot of fine
New Crop Japan Teas.

M. C. BRITTAIN,
Having engaged in the
CLOTHING BUSINESS
desires the
PUBLIC TO KNOW
that he is prepared to sell at low rates all kinds of
READY MADE CLOTHING
AT REDUCED PRICES.
He will not be undersold.
The Stand—Klein's old drug store, Main st., below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
17, 75—3

IS IT YOU
Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the *wholesale goods* commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.
The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND
You Can Save Enough
in buying a Suit at Oak Hall
TO PAY FOR THE TRIP
from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and so will you after one trial.

Character of the Goods we sell! For Men & Boys.
TO be *sure* of what we sell we manufacture our goods, some of them in our own building. They are well cut, sewed and finished. They can be relied upon. Storekeepers out of the city misrepresent us when they say they sell our goods, as we *do not wholesale*, but confine ourselves to retail. We bear no ill-will to any one, and state this only because some dealers sell poor goods as coming from our house. To each of our customers we are responsible for articles bought of us. By our plan of Ticketing the *right names* of the materials on our goods, no one can be misled as to qualities.

How Wanamaker & Brown treat their CUSTOMERS.
THE price in plain figures and *nothing off*. The same price to acquaintances and strangers. To city people and country people equal advantages. With each article sold, 5 *Guarantee* is given, that the Price is as low as it can be bought anywhere, and that the quality is as represented; also, that the money will be paid back in full, if purchaser within 10 days wishes, for any reason, to return the goods, unworn.

Exactly where the Store is.
THIS is important indeed, because, unprincipled people having stores in Philadelphia, *counterfeit* our signs, cards, advertisements, and stop strangers on the street, *with false directions* about where the store is, so that they may sell their counterfeit goods. There is but one Oak Hall in Philadelphia, it is a large building, the size of four ordinary stores, and is on the South-east corner of SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH and Market Streets.

Those who cannot come to the City.
WE send patterns of material and prices by mail when requested. Persons can have made-up goods sent by Express, by sending their measure (we furnish easy directions that any one can measure by,) and describing color wanted, and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co. on receipt of goods, and the privilege of examining them is allowed before paying. Where goods do not please, we will return the money and pay the expressage back to Philadelphia.
You should be sure to see our name in the Building and over the door as you enter.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

GEORGE A. CLARK,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,
WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.
Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished
On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.
Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 8, 1875—

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache, and liver complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgement is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1826, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in every part of adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from its first to the last line. It is the only recognized organ of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisers quite a lively display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is unquestionably much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrator of Nathaniel Overdorf, late of Catawissa, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, MARCH 4th, 1876.

at one o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate to-wit:

A House and Lot of Ground

situate in Catawissa township and county aforesaid, adjoining a lot of Catharine Getting on the north, an alley on the east, lot of G. W. Scott on the south and second street on the west, the said lot being 80 feet front and 2 feet in depth. There is erected on the premises a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

and out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation also; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

M. V. B. KLINE,
Feb. 11,—4s Administrator.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA ZIMMERMAN, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration

Agricultural.

STRAW AS MANURE FOR WHEAT.—During a recent visit to Western New York a number of farmers asked our opinion as to the value of straw as a covering for their wheat fields the coming winter. The interest which such a question implies is gratifying. It shows that the poor wheat crops of the past two or three years have taught farmers that something is the matter, and if wheat growing is to be continued something must be done to make better crops. Stable manure put over the wheat in the fall is known to be a valuable protector; but does it save the crop chiefly as a mulch or from its manurial properties? It is not easy to get stable manure enough to cover the large wheat fields which many farmers sow, and some of the best farmers draw their barnyard manure on corn and potato ground in the spring and have little left for top dressing in the fall. They, however, have straw in plenty, and if it can be made available for immediate use their fields can be well and cheaply protected.

Our own observation and experience shows that straw is of little value for this purpose. Wheat is often winter-killed from exposure to bleak winds, and it seems as if a covering even of straw would not be beneficial. Practically, however, it is probable that poverty of soil is the true difficulty. We have seen wheat fields exposed to the bleakest winds and most severe freezing, where the crop came out all right because the soil was rich, while on poor soil in protected situations the wheat was an entire failure. The plant on poor soil does not seem to have much to live for, and gives up the ghost to insects, cold weather and other evils about as readily as thoroughly discouraged men and women do when attacked by disease. Poor land is subject to many fatalities which crops on rich soil escape. Wheat was made to endure the cold of winter, and when properly grown it has means of protecting itself from its severity. With plenty of appropriate food it will manage to wrap itself with a mantle of its leaves and brave the severest storms of winter. We have repeatedly seen wheat on rich soil pass through the winter successfully, while on poor soil, with less exposure, it has been almost ruined by winter-killing. Commercial fertilizers, drilled in with wheat, have the same effect, while mere straw has not.

Straw is not by any means a cheap manure. Its value for selling may be low, but even then it is worth far more as feed or for bedding than as manure in its unfermented state. If it can be sold at ten to fifteen dollars a ton, as was done in most of our large cities a year or two ago, selling straw is not a bad mode of disposing of it, provided better modes are purchased in its stead. But always save enough for bedding and as an absorbent of manures that would otherwise be lost. Thus used, the soil will increase its fertility, so that very soon winter grain will be well fed and strong enough to maintain its vitality without protection during the severest winter.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Educating Horses.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understandings as well as children, and can be as easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the great difference found in horses as to vicious habits or reliability comes more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in the animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill training, and consequently may be as good or bad, according to the education they receive.

Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may often be found the most provoking obstinacy; vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generations of horses in this country be kept from their days of colt-hood to the age of five years in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general character of the noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control; and if made familiar with strange objects, it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of a harness or of a wagon running against him at any unexpected moment.

We once saw an old lady drive a high-spirited horse, attached to a carriage, down a steep hill, with no hold back straps upon the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement.

A gun may be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating wanted and more of education.

HOW TO TREAT GRAPE VINES.—Cut out the dead bits, shorten back the long branches to five or six joints, more or less, cutting some clean out altogether when not needed to fill up gaps, then spread out the branches to your liking and tie with anything convenient and your work is done.

A word about renewing and changing vines is not, perhaps, out of place here. To renew a vine that has become old and shows symptoms of decay, is simply to bend the limbs down and bury them a foot or so in the ground, keeping them there by means of stout pegs or stones. New roots will be produced, and your old vine will soon be young again; but when it is an inferior grape the better way is to change it by grafting it with the desired kind—simply done by cutting the old vine off at the ground with a saw, splitting the crown in half and inserting two grafts, one on each side. These grafts must be cut wedge shaped, with a sharp knife, the outer edge somewhat the thickest, in order that the barks fit neatly together, for on this depends, to a great extent, the success of the operation. When the grafts are set, cover all up with ground, leaving only the top eye of the graft out of the ground. The operation is so simple it can be done by any one, man or woman. This, like the plan of changing other fruit trees, pears and apples for instance, is much preferable to grubbing up and planting young ones, as they come into bearing in less than half the time the young tree comes into bearing. But one thing must be kept in mind in regard to the grafting of the grape vine, and that is it must always be performed before the vine begins to grow in spring, and the sooner the better now, for the grapevine sap starts early.

Humorous.

A subscriber to a Southwestern newspaper died recently, leaving four years subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave and deposited in the coffin a palm leaf fan, a linen coat, and a thermometer.

A Baby who kisses his mother and fights his father may be said to be partial to his ma and martial to his pa.

Many a man who would roll up his eyes in horror at the idea of stealing a nickel, will swoop down on a silk umbrella worth $10, and march off with his lips moving peacefully as if in prayer.

Some robbers having broken into a gentleman's house, went to the bed of the servant and told him if he moved he was a dead man. "That's a falsehood," said he, For if I move, I'm sure I'm alive."

A country paper, in speaking of the street-organ playing of a soldier, without arms, who worked the crank with his foot, happily says, "His playing was far above the usual average; he threw his sole into it."

It is said that a hearty laugh is a foe to dyspepsia—so it is proposed to change a well-known sentence thusly: "Read, Mark Twain, and inwardly digest." But suppose one doesn't want to "*digest so*," how then?

There is a story of a western hunter who after he had for four days diligently followed the trail of a grizzly, returned without the beast. Being asked why he had abandoned the chase, he explained that "the trial was getting too darned fresh.', They are feeling that way in Washington.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The married men of Brooklyn who come home after midnight prop themselves against the wall and warble a stave or two of "Hold the Fort," under the awful delusion that their wives will suppose they have been to a revival meeting.

A son of Galen who was very angry when any joke was passed on a physician, once defended himself from the raillery by saying: "I defy any person whom I ever attended to accuse me of ignorance or neglect." "no' replied the wag—for you know, doctor, dead men tell no tales!"

"No, sir," said a weary looking man on a street car to an individual by his side, "I wouldn't marry the best woman alive. I've been a dry goods clerk too long for that."

"Some infernal idiot has put that pen where I can't find it," growled Old Asperity the other day, as he rooted about the desk. "Ah, um, yes; I thought so," he continued in a lower key, as he hauled the article from behind his ear.

Mr. Ruskin pitches into the young lady Sunday school teachers. "At present" he says, "you keep the dancing to yourselves, and teach your scholars the catechism. Suppose you were to try for a little while learning the catechism yourselves, and teach them to dance."

A funny story is told by an exchange, of two Vermont farmers who are not grangers. They induced their wives to join and report before they would commit themselves. Now, when they will they cannot. Two black balls greet every application. Meanwhile the wives go regularly and triumphantly to every meeting of the grange, and the men stay at home to mind the babies.

Professor H——, of Yale College, was passing out of the recitation room one day, when an ambitious Freshman dropped slyly into his cap a piece of paper on which he had legibly written the word "monkey." Tickled with his joke, he told his success to all his student friends. At the next recitation the bland Professor addressed his division thus, in his sweetest tones: "Gentlemen, as I was passing out of the room yesterday, one of your number did me the very high honor of leaving his card with me."

"Billy, how did you lose your finger?"
"Easy enough," said Billy.
"I suppose you did—but how?"
"I guess you'd a lost yourn if it had been where mine was."
"That don't answer my question."
"Well, if you must know," said Billy, "I had to cut it off or steal the trap."

"Sympathy," says John Paul, "is something which I never withheld from those in trouble, whether they happen to be friends or not; there's nothing mean about me. I find, too, that one can go around shedding sympathy on all sides, for weeks at a time, without spending a cent or being at much personal inconvenience."

Some weeks ago a Detroit wife disguised her chirography and wrote her husband a love letter under an assumed name. He answered it very promptly, and a correspondence ensued, which lasted six weeks. He finally threatened to commit suicide in case his unknown correspondent did not meet him, and the wife had a parlor seance and exhibited the letters. The attempts of the husband to laugh, and declare that he knew her handwriting all the time, and wanted to see how far she would go, were among the most lamentable failures of the present sad year.

The boy stood near a sunken shaft, and bitter tears he shed; we eyed the youngster fore and aft—bisbairand nosewere red. He looked the picture of distress, the very type of woe; we asked why his unhappiness, his voice came sad and low; and while the lad in tears relates the story, we are awed. Said he—"I bought a pair of skates and now it's gone and thawed."

He Didn't Flinch.—He came back to his mother looking very forlornly, with a big red swelling under his left eye and four or five handfuls of torn shirt boiling over his breeches band. "Why, where on earth have you been?" she asked. "Me and Johnny's been playin. He played he was a pirate and I played I was a duke. Then he put on airs and I got mad, and—" "Yes yes," interrupted his mother her eyes flashing, "and you didn't flinch?" "No'm, but the pirate licked.'

The Rev. Dr. Ritchie of Edinburgh, though a very clever man, once met with his match. When examining a student as to the classes he had attended, he said, "And you attended the class for mathematics?" "Yes." "How many sides has a circle?" "Two," said the student. What a laugh in the court the student's answer produced when he said, "An inside and an outside!" The doctor next inquired, "And you attended the moral philosophy class, also?" "Yes.', "Well, you would hear lectures on various subjects. Did you ever hear one on cause and effect?" "Yes." "Does an effect ever go before a cause?" "Yes." "Give me an instance." "A man wheeling a barrow." The doctor then sat down and proposed no more questions.

Great Reduction in Price!
Great Reduction in Price!
Great Reduction in Price!
Think of it! Think of it!
Think of it! Think of it!
Think of it! Think of it!

BAUGH'S

RAW TRADE MARK BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Made from Raw or Unburned Animal Bones,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

We are now selling our Raw Bone Super-Phosphate at the following

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia - - - - -	From 3 to 4 per cent.
Soluble and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid,	From 9 to 11 per cent.
Phosphate of Lime, rendered Soluable,	From 20 to 24 per cent.

AT NET cash wholesale prices to Farmers and Planters, F. O. B. in Philadelphia, at the following LOW PRICES!

100 Tons and over,	-	$38 per ton, 2,000 lbs.
75 " to 99 Tons,	-	39 " " " "
50 " to 74 "	-	40 " " " "
30 " to 49 "	-	41 " " " "
10 " to 29 "	-	42 " " " "
1 " to 9 "	-	43 " " " "

BAUGH'S

GROUND RAW BONES,

Guaranteed Pure.

At the following cash Prices:

100 Tons and over,	$34 00
50 " to 99 Tons	35 00
30 " to 49 "	36 00
10 " to 29 "	37 00
1 " to 9 "	38 00

This bone is ground pure; is not steamed or baked, and the solid bone has not been selected from it for carbonating purposes.

Farmers are requested to give their orders to the dealer early, and if they cannot get Baugh's Standard Fertilizers from dealers, they will be supplied by us direct.

BONE MEAL.

WARRANTED PURE.

F. O. B. in Philadelphia at the following Low cash prices.

100 Tons and over,	$38 00 per Ton, 2,000 lbs.
75 " to 99 Tons,	39 00 " " " "
50 " to 74 "	40 00 " " " "
30 " to 49 "	41 00 " " " "
10 " to 29 "	42 00 " " " "
1 " to 9 "	43 00 " " " "

PHILADELPHIA

Ground Bones,

In Bags, on Board Cars at Works,

At the following cash Prices:

1 0 Tons and over,	$30 00 per Ton.
50 " to 99 Tons	31 00 " "
30 " to 49 "	32 00 " "
10 " to 29 "	33 00 " "
1 " to 9 "	34 00 " "

If packed in barrels, (no tare off,) we will make a deduction of $2 per ton from above prices.

Persons desiring to take advantage of the above low prices should send in their orders at once.

No. 1

FINE BONE DUST

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia -	from 2 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid	" 14 to 17 " "
Bone Phosphate of Lime	" 33 to 37 " "

This article is ground very fine, and is noted for its quick action, and can be bought at the following reduced prices, free on board vessels at our Philadelphia Works:

100 Tons and over,	$30 per Ton, 2,000 lbs.
50 " to 99 Tons	31 " " " "
30 " to 49 "	32 " " " "
10 " to 29 "	33 " " " "
1 " to 9 "	34 " " " "

N. B. One Dollar per Ton additional on above prices if shipped from Baltimore.

BAUGH & SONS,
BAUGH & SONS,
BAUGH & SONS,

20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.

103 South Street, Baltimore.
103 South Street, Baltimore.
103 South Street, Baltimore.

Feb. 4—12t.

CALIFORNIA

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, NORTHERN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison & St. Paul Line

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in southern and central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the overland sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the east or south, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows:

FOR COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA, Two through trains daily, with Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars through to Council Bluffs.

FOR ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, two through trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached to both trains.

FOR GREEN BAY AND LAKE SUPERIOR, two trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

FOR MILWAUKEE, four through trains daily, Pullman cars on night trains, parlor chair cars on day trains.

FOR SPARTA AND WINONA and points in Minnesota, one through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

FOR DUBUQUE, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night trains.

FOR DUBUQUE AND LA CROSSE, via Clinton, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night train to Mississippi, Iowa.

FOR SIOUX CITY AND YANKTON, two trains daily, Pullman cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

FOR LAKE GENEVA, four trains daily.

FOR ROCKFORD, STERLING, KENOSHA, JANESVILLE, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No 415 Broadway; Boston office, 5 State Street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham St.; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates of information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago
Feb. 4, 76-1y

REDUCED TO A CERTAINTY.
Chance to Gain
$100,000
$100,000

Without risk. Send for circular at once. No time to lose. ALLEN & CO., 19 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. Sep. 17, 4m.

HOTEL TO LEASE,

The Hotel in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., known as the Jacob Good stand, now occupied by John Snyder, is to be let for the year beginning April 1, 1876. Apply to

S. KNORR, Att'y-at-law, Bloomsburg, P

Jan 7, 76-tf.

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &C., &C., Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unprovoked attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, seeming sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
April 16-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

ully 1, 73-tf.

TWO MONTHS FREE!!
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
The Leading American Newspaper.

On receipt of $2 and this advertisement THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent, postage paid, until December 31st, 1876, or for $12.50, six copies; for $22, eleven; for $20, thirty-one. Address

Jan. 25, 76-1y. THE TRIBUNE, New York.

ADVERTISING: Cheap; Good; Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. Jan. 15-76-1y.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15-76-1y.

"A Woman fair to look upon."

SARA, The Princess.

Facsimile of a celebrated Oil Painting by BROCHART, in 21 oil-colors—size 17x22 inches. The royal beauty of face and form, rich oriental costume, romantic eastern landscape back-ground, with its well, palm trees, flocks, tents, and long stretch of desert, and distant boundary of mountains, combine to form a rare and lovely picture. It would grace the walls of any public or private gallery. CANVASSERS are WILD over it, and are competing for the Cash Premiums. Send for our splendid offer. Address

J. B. FORD & CO., NEW Y

Jan. 21—6t.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard,

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 3, 1873—tf.

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 997.

N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

g1,7-tf

ROLLINS & HOLMES

No. 17 Centre Street,

Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE,

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of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description, Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private Residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air. Feb. 26, 75—tf.

Bargains in Lumber!

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100,000 fencing boards, at $8.75

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Also Plank, Siding, Inch Pine, and all kinds of lumber can be found in my yard.

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Dec. 3,-3m

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
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MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED UNAPPROACHED

In capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

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INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not Mission or Parlor Organs, and *for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES Instruments made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases** of **new designs.**

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March 19, '75—y

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A HEAVY STOCK,

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

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They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIES' WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired.

STOCK OF

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

CLOSED OUT AT COST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30,'74—tf

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. H. MAIZE,

has just received a fine assortment of

ALDEN EVAPORATED PEACHES.

The best fruit of the kind in the market.

PINE APPLE CHEESE,
ALMERIA GRAPES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
CONFECTIONS,
NUTS,
&c., &c.

A splendid new lot of

CHINA-WARE,
TOILET SETS,
CHILDRENS TOY SETS,
NEW STYLE CUSPIDORS,
CENTENNIAL BREAD PLATES,
GLASS-WARE,
QUEENS-WARE,

in great variety. A full stock of fancy lamps and fine number sets. Especial attention is called to his case of cutlery and silver ware, which he is selling at panic prices, all his goods are the best that can be bought. A few thousand fine brand cigars will be closed out cheap.

Sleds and velocipedes for boys, and an endless variety of everything in this line.

Dec. 17, 1875.

HAAS' EXPECTORANT—The great Remedy for coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Diseases of the throat and lungs. Will Cure, and oftenwhen the case apparently hopeless. We do not mean to say, that When the Lungs are destroyed any medicine can cure them anew. But we do say, That if a person has a Violent Cough, Night Sweats, Creeping Chills, is confined to bed a cure may be effected.

J. B. Daniel & Co.—Dear Sirs—I have used Haas' Expectorant in my family for 20 years, and have the experience of knowing its great merits, and do gladly recommend it to all sufferers with those distressing complaints for which it is intended.

GEN. W. REIFSNYDER,

Gallipolis, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1875.

77; R.] PRICE 50 CENTS. Sold by all Druggists. Feb. 11.—3m

LOWELL'S Commercial College Binghamton

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Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, JUNE 18, 1875.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 3d, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,53 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,53 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 a. m. and 4,08 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 0 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,00 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 8,20 a. m. and 4,05 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan. 14, 1876—tf. General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail	5,20 a. m., arrive Elmira..... 11,50 a. m
"	Canandaigua.... 2,35 p. m
"	Rochester..... 5,15 "
"	Niagara..... 9,40 "
Renovo accommodation	11,10 a. m. arrive Williams ft 12,55 p. m.
Elmira Mail	4,15 p. m., arrive Elmira 10,20 a. m.
Buffalo Express	7,15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8,50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express	2,50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4,55 a. m
"	Baltimore 8,40 "
Elmira Mail	11,15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1,50 p. m
"	Washington 10,50 "
"	Baltimore 6,50 "
"	Washington 9,30 "
Harrisburg accommodation	8,40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10,50 p. m.
	arrive Baltimore 2,35 a. m
"	Washington 6,15 "
Erie Mail	12,55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3,05 a. m.
"	Baltimore 8,40 "
"	Washington 10,35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves	New York	.....	9 25 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	.....	12,55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	.....	1,20 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	.....	5,00 p. m
"	arr. at	Williamsport	.....	8,55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	.....	10,20 p. m
"	"	Renovo	.....	11,50 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	New York	.....	m
"	"	Philadelphia	.....	m
"	"	Baltimore	.....	9,00 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	.....	3,30 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	.....	8,35 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	.....	9,45 a. m
"	"	Renovo	.....	11,05 a. m
"	arr. at	Erie	.....	4,50 p. m
LIMITED MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	.....	7,30 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	.....	7,30 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	.....	10,45 a. m
"	arr. at	Williamsport	.....	2,20 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	.....	3,30 p. m
"	"	Renovo	.....	4,45 p. m
LOCK HAVEN	leaves	Philadelphia	.....	8,00 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	.....	8,20 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	.....	12,25 p. m
"	arr. at	Williamsport	.....	6,10 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	.....	7,30 p. m

: o :

EASTWARD.

PHILA EXPRESS	leaves	Lock Haven	.....	6,40 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	.....	7,55 a. m
"	"	arrives at Harrisburg	.....	11,55 a. m
"	"	"	Baltimore	6,15 p. m
"	"	"	Philadelphia	4,20 p. m
"	"	"	New York	7,35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	.....	9,10 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	.....	10,5 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	.....	11,35 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	.....	3,50 p. m
"	"	"	Philadelphia	6,20 p. m
"	"	"	New York	9,15 p. m
"	"	"	Baltimore	6,35 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	.....	11,20 a. m
"	"	Renovo	.....	8,25 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	.....	9,45 p. m
"	"	Williamsport	.....	10,25 p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	.....	2,30 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	.....	7,05 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia